

SENATORS AND SUGAR TRUST

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE TILLMAN RESOLUTION.

Strong Position Taken Against Ordering an Investigation—Nature of the Charges Gone Into Freely—Indefinite Charges Opposed by Positive Denials of Senators. Committee Severe on Sensational Journalism.

Washington, July 22.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, chairman of the committee on contingent expenses, today submitted to the senate the report of that committee on the resolution introduced by Senator Tillman for investigation of the charges of speculation in sugar stocks, etc. The report takes a strong position against ordering the investigation, and is a very exhaustive review of the procedure of the senate in the past in such matters.

The report takes the position that aside from the names of the newspaper men themselves, only the name of Senator Smith, of New Jersey, is mentioned in the newspapers making the charges on which the resolution was based. The position is taken that the newspaper men do not count, "inasmuch as those gentlemen do not profess to write from knowledge and usually, if not always, decline to disclose the sources of their information."

With reference to Senator Smith the report says: "Here is a newspaper charge made against a senator of the United States without an averment of personal knowledge on the part of the writer and without the slightest particle of evidence to sustain it—not even as much as would warrant a justice of the peace in summoning witnesses to determine the truth of a complaint by one citizen against another. The senator affected—a denial publicly made from his place in the senate, upon the responsibility of his position as a senator of the United States."

As to the clause of the resolution which charges that "brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the finance committee would report as to the sugar schedule," the committee says they can find in the newspaper clippings presented in support of the proposed inquiry "nothing but indefinite allusions, insinuations, guesses and inferences drawn by correspondents from hearsay statements and the hearsay some times several degrees removed. Many of their expressions indicate the silliness of the foundation on which they have erected this structure of scandal." The attack of one of the correspondents is characterized as "a deliberate, unfair and venomous determination to, if possible, bring upon the sub-committee of the finance committee the contempt of the country."

"Whenever," the report continues, "we approach a statement that, judging from the sensational heading of the article, seems about to give us definite and responsible information which could be reached by an investigation, we are disappointed to find that instead of affording evidence of the alleged fact, the statements consist of insinuations, mysterious hints and indefinite allusions made on the authority of some person whose name the correspondent does not disclose. All these guesses, inferences and innuendoes are met in the most direct and emphatic manner by the statement of the senator from the finance committee, Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the sub-committee of the finance committee, having in charge the arrangement of the details of the tariff bill." Senator Aldrich's reply to Senator Tillman, in which he refers to Senator Jones, of Nevada, as the only senator outside of the sub-committee who had knowledge of its proceedings, is quoted at length. Replying to this statement, Senator Jones makes an individual parenthetical statement, in which he says he is a member of the finance committee of the senate and that such information as he obtained from the sub-committee on the occasion referred to by the senator from Idaho was information received in legitimate, official consultation with the members of the sub-committee and that such information was conveyed by Senator Jones to no human being in any form or manner before the presentation of the particulars to the senate and its publication in due and orderly course.

The report takes the position that the distinct assertions of senators are not to be outweighed by newspaper attacks instigated by men "willing to make statements to newspaper correspondents with a view to publication, and then, like assassins who use the stiletto in the dark, skulk behind those correspondents and refuse to permit their names to be known, or to be used for purposes of evidence." It would, the report continues, be monstrous to set in motion the investigating machinery of the senate every time such an attack is made upon a senator, and the committee concludes that "if every unfounded rumor and unsupported charge were to be held sufficient ground on which to base an investigation into the official conduct of the people's representatives, there is no legislative body in the world that could for a single day carry on the work for which it was designed. Its entire time would be given over to the work of investigating rumors, whispers and charges. Before the investigation of one such could be completed, another would have made its appearance, and when the second had been investigated, a third would have been provided and would be ready, which, in turn, would be succeeded by a fourth, and the fourth by a fifth. There would be no end."

The committee goes at length into the question of the propriety of expelling from the senate press gallery or sending to prison newspaper correspondents who make false charges, taking a position against both suggestions. They say that expulsion from the gallery would be disproportionate to the offense, as the other galleries of the senate would be open to the offenders. "It might even be," the committee added, "that the notoriety acquired by a correspondent by reason of such expression, instead of operating as a punishment would prove a source of promotion in the profession. Furthermore, we conclude that such punishment would have no influence upon the newspaper proprietors themselves, and that, with the press associations covering the ground, it would

be impossible to deprive newspapers from securing the news.

In conclusion, the committee recommended that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, saying "it seems to your committee that the time has come when the senate should practically declare by its action that it will not be accessory to attacks upon itself or its members from irresponsible sources. No investigation of any charge affecting the integrity of the senate or its members should at any time be undertaken unless such charges be definite and made by some known and responsible person not engaged professionally in sensational journalism."

OUR OYSTER INDUSTRY.

Report of Commissioner White—New Cotton Factories in This State.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 22.—State Shellfish Commissioner Theophilus White made a report today on oyster industry, saying nearly all the oysters taken in North Carolina are taken with hand tongs; that there are 3,000 tongs; that during the year ending April 30th 600,000 bushels were sold from Pamlico sound and its tributaries, at from 15 to 40 cents per bushel. That they were all from natural oyster beds; that they are finer than those often sold for 60 to 80 cents; that dredging must take the place of hand tonging and that the only thing needed is a market for oysters.

No letter book of Governor Nash can be found in the executive office. It appears that all business officially done during his regime was under the name of Governor Caswell. Such is the statement made by Private Secretary Alexander.

The labor commissioner has advised of a new cotton mill at Spray, Rockingham county, and also that the contract is let for the Coleman cotton mill at Concord, which is to be operated by negro labor exclusively.

Butler's Attack on the Railroad Commission.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 22.—In a signed editorial in his paper Senator Butler says: "The railroad commission has refused to reduce freight and passenger rates. The commission has refused to do what seems plainly to be its duty. It cannot answer the arguments presented by Governor Russell, Judge Clark and Josephus Daniels. This throws the whole question into the next campaign. Let the people now elect a legislature free from corporate influence and in a position to do justice to the people and the railroads."

The Elders and Deacons' Institute

(Special to The Messenger.)

Red Springs, N. C., July 22.—The elders and deacons' institute is in session. Rev. Arthur Smith, of Savannah, is in charge of the musical programme. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Eugene Daniel, of Raleigh. The attendance is large and many able speakers are present. Dr. Hoge and Dr. E. A. Albermarl will arrive tomorrow.

NORTH CAROLINA RIVERS.

Report of Captain Craighill on the Improvements Made During the Past Year.

Washington, July 22.—Several river and harbor improvement projects in North Carolina have, during the past year been under the supervision of Captain W. E. Craighill, who has just made a report to the war department. The dredging in Royal shoal, Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, says the report, was completed in October and similar operations were begun at Beaufort Inlet, being finished in January. The first named improvement is in good condition, but the other is shoaling. Fishing creeks were cleared of snags and similar obstructions were also taken from Pamlico and Tar rivers. Shoals at the mouth of Connecticut creek were dredged and snags removed from the stream. The Neuse river was snagged from near Goldsboro to New Bern, jetties were constructed at Pitch Kettle and at Beaufort. Old Field and others, commenced at Maple Cross and Wing Dam Crossing. Freight carried on the river during the year amounted to 297,092 tons, a gain of 19,667 tons over last year.

Work at Beaufort harbor during the year was confined to maintenance of the works previously constructed. The depth of the bar is reported to be 10½ feet at low water. There was a gain of 825 in the tonnage at this point during the year.

The inland waterway between Beaufort harbor and New river was dredged, 11,041 yards of material being removed. There is an available balance of \$1,000 for continuing work at this place.

Work on the Northeast river was confined to snagging.

The Black river was also snagged and a shoal at Hawes narrows improved. Several shoals in the Cape Fear river above Wilmington were improved by regulating works of pile and brush. The river was also snagged. Improvements on this river and at New Wilmington, by extending and repairing the retaining dyke at Snow's march, repairing New inlet dam and in operating the suction dredge. The material removed at the shoals near the mouth of the river amounted to 463,173 cubic yards. The merchandise carried on the river during the year amounted to 673,208 tons, a gain of 55,154 tons over last year. Cotton loaded at Wilmington amounted to 103,527,167 pounds.

Alabama Miners Return to Work

Birmingham, Ala., July 21.—All the idle miners of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company and all, except those at Blue Creek, employed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway Company, returned to work today, having compromised with the operators at 37½ cents per ton, a reduction of 2½ cents. The same scale will, it is expected, be signed up with the Blue Creek miners today.

The Extra Term of Court Refused

New York, July 22.—District Attorney Olcott today gave out the correspondence between Governor Black and himself, in which Mr. Olcott asked for a special term of the supreme court, criminal branch, to try the tobacco trust. The directors of the American Tobacco Company were tried before Judge Fitzgerald in general sessions court last month, the jury standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Mr. Olcott desired to try the directors before a special term of the supreme court, but Governor Black refused to give him the extraordinary term of court which he asked for.

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It cleans everything and cleans it quickly and cheaply.

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A NOTABLE DINNER.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid Returns the Hospitality of the British to our Representative at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

London, July 22.—Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the recent diamond jubilee festivities, gave a notable dinner this evening at his temporary residence in Carlton House Terrace, as a return for British hospitality extended to him and Mrs. Reid during the last six weeks. Covers were laid for forty, the table being beautifully decorated with flowers and dressed with a profusion of handsome silverware and glassware. In one of the ante-rooms the Hungarian band discoursed music during the dinner hour. The house was beautifully decorated with roses and orchids.

The table was spread in what is known as the banquet hall on the second floor, out of which opened numerous reception rooms. The walls were hung with tapestries which Mr. Reid had procured for the occasion, as the former tenant, Lord Lansdale, had sold off the most of the famous pictures which once hung in this part of the house. Mr. Reid had also installed electric lights, the rooms formerly having been lighted with candles.

The dinner hour was 8:30 o'clock and for some time before a large crowd of spectators was gathered in front of the house to watch the arrivals. The prince of Wales came promptly at the moment arranged, wearing the ribbon of the Garter, with ordinary evening dress. Mr. Reid received him in the hall which was lined by numerous attendants and conducted him to the drawing room where the company had already assembled. Dinner was announced immediately.

The prince of Wales took in Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Reid escorting the Countess Deym, wife of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador. Among the guests were Baron de Staal, the Russian ambassador; the duke and duchess of Portland, the earl and countess of Londonderry, the earl and countess of Warwick, the duke and duchess of Buccleuch, the earl and countess of Cork and Orre, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Hon. George N. Curzon, Lord and Lady Arlington, Baron Tweedmouth and Lady Tweedmouth, Lord Hyde, Countess of Abella Deym, Lady C. Scott, Lady Helen Stewart, Miss Hay, Miss Greenfield, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet, Henry White of the United States legation, Baron Montague Rotton, Sir A. C. Stephen, Lord and Lady Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Arthur Ellis, Mrs. William Deym, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Arthur J. Balfour was also invited but, owing to the pressure of parliamentary duties, was unable to be present.

Mrs. Reid gave a reception following the banquet. Indeed, the dinner was scarcely over when the reception guests began to arrive. Among the guests were Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, Lord William Beresford and Lady Beresford (Lillian), duchess of Marlborough; Viscount Peel, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mrs. Bell, assistant manager of The Times, and Mrs. Bell, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Miss Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, General Payne, of the bimetallic commission; the bishop of Ohio, the bishop of Alabama, Lord Mayor Fuedel-Phillips and the lady mayor.

Vocalists were furnished during the evening by Mme Melba, Plo Plancon, Mr. Ben Davies and Mlle Landi. tries which impose similar duties on

Our Demonstrations Against Morocco

London, July 21.—A correspondent of the Associated Press at Tangier writes: "The demonstrations by the United States warships San Francisco and Raleigh has had a wonderful effect. The continual ignoring of the rights and claims of Americans had embittered the relations between them and the natives for some time and finally culminated in the desperate assault by the Moors on the servant of Mr. Burke, who was carrying money to the bank. Mr. Burke promptly demanded reparation, but the Moorish foreign minister refused to act and the attitude of the Moorish officials was so overbearing that Mr. Burke felt compelled to appeal to Washington, which has already been cabled, for help to enforce his demands."

The San Francisco, by her prompt arrival so stirred up the Moorish officials that the foreign minister immediately visited Admiral Selridge, an honor never before conferred upon any one. The foreigners here are still commenting upon this unprecedented occurrence. The terms of settlement of the trouble will soon be arranged, but the incident is being taken advantage of to make a display of American force at the towns along the coast which will insure better protection and more privileges for the Americans and their property hereafter. Everything possible will be done to make such a display as will impress the Moors with the notion that in the future all just claims of Americans will be backed up if necessary, by shot and shell."

A Denial From Secretary Sherman.

Washington, July 22.—Secretary Sherman today denied the statement that he had been induced to sign the letter of instructions to Ambassador Hay relative to the sea controversy, which has so excited the British press, only under severe pressure and against his own judgment. He said that there was not a word of truth in it and that as a matter of fact, he had been in perfect accord with the president in every step of the correspondence relating to the seal question.



ANOTHER MAN LYNCHED.

A Negro in Georgia Pays the Usual Penalty for a Feudish Assault on a Six-Year Old White Girl.

Macon, Ga., July 22.—A special to The Telegraph from Griffin, Ga., says: Oscar Williams, the negro who assaulted little Jewel Campbell, the 6 year old daughter of A. C. Campbell, in Henry county, Saturday afternoon, July 10th, was taken from the Central railroad passenger train, en route from Macon to Atlanta, and lynched on the outskirts of this city at 7 o'clock this morning. The body was swung to a red oak limb and was literally torn to pieces with pistol, shotgun and rifle. When the work had been completed one of the men in the mob took an envelope from his pocket, tore off the back of it and wrote the following inscription which was pinned to the dead man's shirt: "To the mayor of Pike, from Spaulding: This was the rebuke of the lynchers to Mayor Hugueley, of Romeville, who called on the police of that town to protect Williams a week ago."

By 10 o'clock this morning the little clump of trees where the body hung was surrounded by a crowd that had come from the country for many miles around. Among the thousands who viewed the body was the father of the girl victim. "I have but one regret," Mr. Campbell said to a Telegraph reporter, "and that is I was not here to take part in giving the villain his deserts. I know he is the right man and am satisfied with his death. I was at work at Lovejoy, fourteen miles away, but as soon as I heard of the lynching I jumped into a buggy and hurried to the scene."

Coroner Jesse Williams empaneled a jury at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and after a few minutes a verdict of death at the hands of parties unknown was reached. Not a single witness was examined. "I have looked all over the town and can't find a soul who knows anything about the case," said the coroner, "and so the verdict was formulated."

The negro's body was taken from the scene of the lynching late this afternoon by a crowd ostensibly for burial, but rumor is rife that it will be burned at midnight by a large crowd of people who are waiting for the body to be positively known where the body is or where it will be incinerated.

The following is the crime for which Williams suffered: On Saturday, July 10th, Williams was plowing in a field several hundred yards from the Campbell home. It was a very hot day and Mrs. Campbell sent her little son and daughter, Ernest and Jewel, to carry some water to the negro. When the children arrived at the place where Williams was at work, he complained of a headache and asked the little boy to hold his mule while Jewel went with him to a spring not far distant to pour some water on his head. The little girl ran along merrily toward the woods, little dreaming of the cruel fate that was in store for her. A few minutes later the little boy, who is only 8 years old, heard his sister scream. Terrified, he hastened toward home to inform his mother that something was wrong. On the way he met a neighbor's boy and the two went to miles to summon A. C. Campbell. In the meantime the negro had given up his purpose. He hurried back to the field, took the mule to the house, where he got his coat and hat and fled. In a short time the little girl, bleeding and bruised, appeared to tell her mother of the assault. Her mother was at once secured for the child and though for a time her life was despaired of, she was soon pronounced out of danger and now bids fair to entirely recover.

Tom Cooper Declared Winner

Detroit, Mich., July 21.—Tom Cooper won the mile match race between Cooper and Kiser. The race was run at noon, notwithstanding the fact that it was not yet dark. The decision was upon points and Cooper's total figures exceeded those of Kiser by one. The final announcement was that Cooper had won by 2,500 people present with mingled cries of "rats," hisses and cheers. Many of Cooper's townsmen who wanted him to win, disapproved of the decision on points. Kiser won the first heat and also came first in the second heat, but in the latter he was disqualified for colliding with the other runner, broke his leg, and he rode with one leg. Cooper, who was second, was given the heat. The third heat was won by Kiser in a hot finish with Cooper. Kiser was sulky over being beaten and did not enter for the final heat. The total of points was: Cooper, 2; Kiser, 4; Gardner and Loughead have challenged the winner.

First Heat—Kiser won; Cooper, second; Bald, third. Time, 2:09.
Second Heat—Cooper won; Bald, second; Kiser, disqualified. Time, 2:13 4-5.
Third Heat—Bald won; Cooper, second; Kiser, third. Time, 2:10 1-5.

To Raise the Price of Pine Wood

Richmond, Va., July 21.—The pine shippers of Virginia have organized with a view of securing better prices for their product. At a meeting here, the organization was perfected by the election of Mr. J. D. Odell, of New Kent county, as president, and J. N. Harris, of New Kent county, as secretary. New York handlers of pine wood were represented in the meeting by Messrs. Henry P. Havens and W. P. Richards. The Philadelphia dealers were represented by Mr. J. E. McClain, of Sims, Stinson & Co. It was ascertained that there is in New York and Philadelphia a sufficient quantity of pine wood to last those cities about three months. It is also estimated that there is ready for shipment in Virginia about 8,000 cords of wood, part of which is sold and under contract to be shipped. It was agreed that no wood was to be shipped to these markets for the next thirty days except what was already contracted for; at the expiration of that time another conference was to be held and action taken as to what was best to be done on their part. The merchants of those cities bid themselves not to handle wood, except that shipped and sold by members of the association.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

The Unveiling of His Monument in Lake Front Park, Chicago—An Immense Crowd Present—Many Troops in Line

Chicago, July 22.—Today the centre of the west was a little mound in the Lake Front park. From 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock the broad expanse of Michigan avenue was swept from curb to curb by a marching host. From end to end it was a glittering vision of weapons of war, tossing plumes and standards, and throughout its length a vast concourse of people packed the sidewalks, filled the windows and scaled the roofs to see the soldiers march. Over 20,000 men were in line. In front of the little hillock upon which stands the inspiring and life-like statue of Logan, as he appeared while rallying the broken ranks of the army of the Tennessee, thirty-three years ago today, were erected a large stand upon which were seated his wife, his children, his grand children and his brothers. In the absence of President McKinley, who was unavoidably detained in Washington, Secretary of War Alger represented the government. Old friends and comrades of Logan were there in profusion. Members of the grand regiment, members of the Grand Army and members of the Loyal Legion, all gathered in great numbers to do him honor.

Reviewing stands were erected at intervals along the avenue, all of them filled to overflowing. An enormous crowd, which taxed the police to the utmost was in the street, and from the windows above, out of nearly every one of which floated the national colors, in one shape or another, were thousands of spectators who cheered and applauded the troops as they marched below.

At 1 o'clock the reviewing stand was filled with distinguished guests and prominent citizens of the city. The two brothers of General Logan, Thomas and John A. Logan, of Murphysboro, Ill.; John A. Logan's birth place, and James V. Logan, of Olney, Ill., occupied places of honor. President McKinley sent a message to Secretary Alger to convey to Mrs. Logan, and also to the committee in charge of the ceremonies his profound regret that he could not be present to do honor to the memory of the gallant volunteer soldier of two wars, and the distinguished statesman.

The monument was presented to the city by Henry W. Blodgett, on behalf of the commissioners and accepted by Governor Tanner. George R. Peck, the orator of the day, paid a glowing tribute to Logan and his deeds.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Mrs. Logan and her party left the Auditorium Annex for the coliseum. An immense throng had gathered to witness the unveiling of the monument. The coliseum was filled with the fireworks which were set off with the lavish and beautiful displays shown at intervals during the world's fair. Quite a number of people fainted in the crush on the streets while viewing the parade. The majority of them were women, but only three cases are serious, and they are men.

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After eminent physicians and all other known remedies fail, Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) will quickly cure. Thousands of testimonials attest this fact. No case of Rheumatism can stand before its magic healing power. Send stamp for book of particulars. It contains evidence that will convince you that B. B. B. is the cure for all Blood and Skin Diseases ever discovered. Beware of substitutes said to be "just as good." \$1.00 per large bottle.

A NOTED JOURNALIST CURED AND TESTIFIES.

I was afflicted for three years with rheumatism of the ankle and joints to such an extent that locomotion was difficult, and I suffered great pain. I was induced to try a bottle of B. B. B. and before I had completed the second bottle I experienced relief, and four bottles effected an entire cure. Six months have passed since the swelling and pain disappeared, and I will state that B. B. B. has effected a permanent cure, for which I am very grateful.

W. G. WHIDBY, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by Druggists.

The Miners' Strike.

Pittsburg, July 22.—Excitement was at fever heat in local coal miners circles today. The operators were apparently preparing for any demonstration which might be expected. They were convinced that matters had taken a serious turn. Early in the morning about 500 miners from the Finleyville district marched on the Bunola mines on the river and succeeded in bringing the men at work out. Sheriff Lowry, of this county has a force of deputies ready for duty at a moment's notice and trouble is looked for at any time.

At Cannonsburg, it was reported that 1,000 men would march to the Cook mines tonight and stay there until the miners came out. Sheriff Clark, of Washington county, was on hand with a large number of deputies and trouble is expected. If the strikers are tempted to force the men to quit work, the miners' leaders continue at work in an effort to get the miners in the Connellsville coke regions out, but the dispatches from Uniontown and Dunbar indicate that they are meeting with poor success.

Charleston, W. Va., July 22.—The backbone of the strike appears to be broken in the Kanawha valley. The demand for a general strike among the soft coal diggers, and the agreement reached to that end, by the representatives in the meeting at Montgomery yesterday, turns out to be practically a failure. The men at only three mines have agreed to strike. In an effort now talking of returning to work. The organizers from Ohio have abandoned the Kanawha coal fields and have gone to the New river, where they will make an effort to get the men out. The sentiment against the strike among the miners is now stronger than at any time for a week.

More Money Wanted for Dredging the Mississippi

New York, July 22.—The engineers of the war department having taken issue with the government Mississippi river commission, which appropriated \$400,000 for dredging out of the \$2,933,023 appropriation for river improvements, the secretary of war resubmitted the entire matter to the commission for re-appropriation. The law makes it obligatory on the commission to appropriate a large proportion of the appropriation to dredging and dredging plants. Although the law regards the dredging of the river to be paramount to repairs to levees and other improvements, it does not say what portion of the annual appropriation shall be used for this purpose, but leaves the division with the commission. The secretary of war did not consider that one-seventh of the 1897 appropriation could be classed as "a large proportion" and in consequence of his action the committee re-convened today at the army building here, to go over their work again.

From the North Pole

Christiania, July 21.—A telegram from Stavanger states that a carrier pigeon has been caught in the neighborhood of the city in Rindike, with a silver ring upon one of its feet, and the following stamped upon its wings: "North Pole, 112 W. 41.62."

NO AGREEMENT

AS TO WHEN THE SENATE WILL VOTE ON THE REPORT.

Senator Allison's Unsuccessful Attempt to Have a Time Fixed for the Vote—Senator Tillman's Reasons for Advocating Expediently on Farm Products—To Allow the President to Suspend, in Whole or in Part, Discriminating Duties on Foreign Vessels.

SENATE.

Washington, July 22.—Shortly before the senate adjourned today, Senator Allison, in charge of the tariff bill, made a strong effort to have a time fixed for the final vote on the tariff conference report. Failing in this, Senator Allison gave notice that the session tomorrow would be protracted with a view to securing a vote. It was the first definite movement made thus far toward bringing the debate to a close. Senator Allison's first proposition was for a vote at 5 o'clock tomorrow, but this was objected to by Senator Pettus, of Alabama. Then he proposed a vote some time before adjournment tomorrow, which was objected to by Senator Morgan. The suggestion of Saturday at 1 o'clock met with like objection from Senator Morgan. The Alabama senator explained his last objection by stating that he thought all debate on the report would be exhausted tomorrow so that it was needless to make an agreement in advance. Finding that there was no disposition to reach an agreement, Senator Allison finally gave notice that hereafter while the report was pending, the senate would not adjourn at 5 o'clock without a yea and nay vote.

The debate on the report today was participated in by Senators Chilton, of Texas; Jones, of Arkansas, and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, in opposition, while Senator Aldrich took frequent occasion to defend the report against the criticism of these senators.

The credentials of the new senator from Tennessee, Thomas B. Turley, who succeeds the late Senator Harris, were presented by his colleague, Senator Hatcher, and the oath of office administered.

During the discussion of the agricultural schedule, Senator Tillman was drawn into a vehement argument on the benefit of an export bounty on agricultural products. The South Carolina senator declared that the imposition of such a bounty was the most effective means of destroying the entire protective system, for if the farmer got one drop of blood in his mouth he would want to "swallow the whole carcass," and it would end in a scramble, overturning the whole system.

The house joint resolution was passed requesting the president to make investigation as to the exclusion of American tobacco from foreign countries under the regime contract system.

At 5 o'clock the senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dalzell, republican, of Pennsylvania presented from the committee on ways and means a bill to authorize the president to suspend in part or in whole the discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of foreign countries which impose similar duties on our vessels. He explained that the existing Mexican laws imposed discriminating duties on vessels carrying lumber and general cargo, but exempted those carrying coal. Cardiff and Wales now monopolize the coal trade of Mexico, which properly belonged to the coal mines of Alabama, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. The bill was designed to allow a partial suspension of duties.

The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. Underwood, democrat, of Alabama; Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama; McMillin, democrat, of Tennessee; and Ridgeway, populist, of Kansas. The bill was passed.

Mr. Lacey, republican, of Louisiana, secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to amend the act creating a civil government in Alaska. It was identical with the bill passed by the house at the last session creating a surveyor general and a register and receiver of the general land office. It, however, contained an additional feature empowering the president to create an additional land district. Mr. Lacey explained that the Yukon valley gold discoveries rendered an additional land office imperative. In answer to a question, he said the gold fields lay in both the United States and British North America. The Klondike region was in Canada. The bill was passed.

Then at 12:55 o'clock the house, on motion of Mr. Dingley, took a recess until tomorrow.

A Shocking Case of Destitution

Fort Smith, Ark., July 21.—A shocking case of destitution came to light in this city yesterday afternoon. In an old shanty within the shadow of the United States jail, lying upon a pile of straw and covered with rags, was found Mrs. John Hauser, the widow of one of our best known German residents of Fort Smith, almost dead with malarial fever. In another corner lay two scantily clad corpses. They were the bodies of Mrs. Hauser's children, one 6 months old, the other 4 years old. The children had died from disease, exposure and starvation. In the hunk were also found Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Hauser's mother, and three living children, all of whom were fast yielding to the pangs of hunger. Mrs. Hauser will die.

Death From Hydrophobia

Washington, July 21.—Charles A. Springman, 19 years of age, son of a well known Washington expressman, died tonight from hydrophobia. He was bitten on both hands by a stray dog six weeks ago, but the disease did not manifest itself until last Sunday.

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have

proven a blessing to the invalid.

Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia

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and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

AN ABSOLUTE CURE.